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TROCHES.

TROCHES

"Slight Gold," in its first ease, that which is the book would yield to a mild conside, if neglected, soon attacks Lungs, "Brown's Browneran Toccure," are a most with article, especially so at this season of the year, when Cod Codds Brenchitls, Influence Homes was not Sore Threat at prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate is sold by all Druggists in the United States, at IS cents a box.

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The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agests wanted.
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No. 425 Broadway, N. Y.

GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL Excessions can always be relied upon as a certain cure. Pro-25c, per box. Call for No. 28. Printer Land. No. 362 Broadway.

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A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best to the market. For sale by the druggists and country storrheepers generally and by the manufacturer,

THOMAS J. HINDAM. Philadelphia.

KNOX AND OTHER GREAT MEN.-There has ANOX AND OTHER GREAT MEN.—There has been great discussion raised among hatters should be been of the lat of which Abe Lincoln was so proud that he declined to take it off, even in conpany. Of course we do not puttent to settle the citypute. All we know is that the President elect certainly did receive a hat from Krox, the chapelier, on the corner of Broadway and Pulton street, observing that he should not wext till he got to Washington, as he wished to make a favorable impression on his next appearance in the Capital. His wish use been gratified.

PARKER SEWING-MACHINES.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the Hair, Whiskers, and Mustaches, to grow luxurisatily. Sold, wholesale retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Hondest.

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SPRING & Go., No. 487 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loss Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c., 5% Browless,

# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be autisenticated by the tame and address of the writer—and more samily for publication, but as a goarmity for his good in the constitution of the control undertake to volume rejected Communications.

law of Maine has passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 17 Yeas to 10 Nays.

It is rumored that D. W. C. Littleichn. Speaker of the House of Assembly of this State has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, and that Mr. Vesey, formerly Consul at Havre, has been appointed Corsul at Aix la Chapelle.

John Covode, M. C., of Pennsylvania, and C. afternoon and evening, on the issues involved in the election which is held to-day in New-Hamp-

The projected Southside Railroad of Long Island is forcibly commended in the remarks of the Hou. A. J. Bergen in the Assembly, which we poblish to-day. As this bill asks nothing of the State but the necessary privileges, while the Road is calculated to add largely to its taxable property, as well as promote the interest of the people affected, we see no reason why it should not pass by a unanimous vote.

The Constitution adopted by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy is reported to contain the following clauses: The Presidential term is extended to six years. Offices are to be held during good behavior, and officers to be removed only for cause, and on a written complaint being preferred against them. The slave-trade is prohibited. Members of the Cabinet are not to be excluded from seats in Congress.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Foster for the expulsion of Mr. Wigfall was taken up. After a protracted debate, in which Mr. Foster made an able argument in favor of his resolution, and Messrs. Mason and Hunter defended Wigfail, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to hold a Senator to account for words spoken in debate, the Senate adjourned without coming to any con-

The proceedings of the Common Conneil, last evening, were of considerable importance. The Tax Levy, as it came from the Conference Committee, passed both Boards, with the swindling contingent funds restored to their original proportions. The Legislature will do well to scrutiqize the items closely. The free use of the city dumping grounds was granted to Hackley, the new street-cleaning contractor, which was very generous on the part of the City Fathers. An interesting light is thrown upon the Essex Market repairing job, by the Street Commis-

According to our Washington correspondonts, it is certain that Major Anderson's command is to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, in accordance with the advice of Gen. Scott, who pronounces it a military necescity, and whose judgment is of course conclusive on such a question. To recoforce the garrison would require an army of 10,000 men to land and drive the rebels from their batteries. The President has only a few hundred at his disposal, and even those cannot be spared from Washington and Fortress Monroe. Congress

teers, and the traitors in the last Administration have disposed of the regular troops in such a way that months must elapse before one third of the force required to relieve Sumter could be concentrated on the Atlantic seaboard. Meantime the garrison is nearly in a starving condition, and, if not withdrawn, will soon be compelled by hunger to capitulate.

J. Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and formerly a Member of Congress, has been appointed Collector at Boston, and Amos Tuck of New-Hampshire, also formerly in Congress, has been appointed Naval Officer of the same port. Mr. Phillips has been appointed Collector of Salem. He is a son of the late Stephen C. Phillips, formerly a Member of Congress, and one of the principal leaders of the Free-Soil party of Massachusetts, and its candidate for Governor in 1848 and 1849. The nomination of Robert Paine as District-Attorney for Northern Ohio has been confirmed by the Senate.

FORT SUMTER. In all the defection, treachery, and madness of these mad times, there has been in the conduct of Maj. Anderson and the enthusiastic apprebation which has been universally accorded to it, the one bright spot in the surrounding darkness, the one cheering proof that national honor is still sensitive to the appeal of a brave and manly action. Surely, we need not despair of the Republic when neither the enervating influence of a long course of prosperity and peace, neither the pernicious habit of long submission to an order so persistent and aggressive as the propagandists of Slavery, nor the long-established rule of a party discipline, the severest ever known in the history of politics, has been able to suppress the admiration of the gallant and soldierly stand made at Fort Sumter against the tide of public treasen and private treachery which has overwhelmed South. In judging of the conduct of Msj. Anderson, party lines have been obliterated, and men of every variety of political opinion bave united in the heartiest approval of his tacties, and the courage by which they have been sustained. So positive has been this feeling, that we believe, were a call to be made now, or had one been made any time since the occupation of Fort Sumter, for volunteers to re-enforce Maj. Anderson, thousands and tens of thousands, if need be, would spring to the rescue to carry succor to the brave men who held that forlorn hope, and to assert there the supremacy of the laws, and the dignity of the Federal Government.

It is not for us to judge of the justification the Government may have for surrendering-or abandoning, for there is no difference in the two acts -a post of so much importance, for the circumstances by which they are influenced are not yet fully known to us. But we may, at least, express the wish that no determination to take so important and irrevocable a step be come to through any hasty counsel. War, and the consequences of war, are a possible near future from which few shrink with more instinctive dread than we do; but there are worse sacrifices in the conduct of human affairs than human life. For four months, the Federal Government has succumbed to rebellion because it wanted, not material, but moral strength. If the cost of reënforcing Sum ter be so great in blood and treasure that its surrender or abandoament may seem advisable, A bill for the repeal of the Personal Liberty | there can, at least, be no immediate haste for such a step, and Mr. Lincoln may divide the respensibility with Congress by appealing to them for aid. For the surrender of a post by the new Administration, before it has been a fortnight in power, which the outgoing Administration, with all its imbecility and pusillanimity. persisted in holding, is an act which can not fail to have most important consequences. It is, to begin with, an acknowledgment of the defeat of the Federal Government, and that the H. Van Wyck, M. C., of this State, addressed | doctrine announced in Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural large andiences at Concord, N. H., yesterday is found to be untenable on the very first trial. dissolved past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions. It is, moreover, a question whether these acknowledgments will not so demoralize the North, and so strengthen the South, that the hideous front of Compromise may be again raised with renewed hopes and renewed strength, and whether the vigor which has hitherto opposed it may not, by this act, have sone out from us forever. As we said before, we can not judge of the wisdom of this or that step, without a better knowledge of all the circumstances than we now possess; but we can not help thinking that if we are to accept the terms of Disonion which the Confederate States offer us, we may begin with some act less humiliating than the surrender of Fort Sumter

#### THE DOMINANT RACE.

It is no novelty to find a dominant race in the midst of a pation. China, Russia, Spain, Austria, and England, have their dominant races. who have controlled and shaped the Government, and kindly accepted its places of honor and profit. Up to the fourth day of this present month of March the United States have had a dominant race, every way disposed to relieve the rest of the people of the cares of Government, and to rule and govern as it pleased. Oligarchies obtain the control of Government not so much by the force of intellect as by following the business of government as a pursuit or trade, and our Southern oligarchs have succeeded only because their perseverance has been indomitable, and their victims noresisting. Banding together as one man, training themselves for political work of every kind, establishing satrapies in the North about as sure and steadfast as the superior power at home, they came finally to think themselves invincible, and issued their edicts-with a sublime audacity which a Chinese Emperor could hardly excel. Their power at the North, although broken, is not yet wholly spent. As among their own slave population the old religious idolatry of Africa is said to linger, so among their servants at the North the political heresies which they have taught still live, and are ready, upon a fitting opportunity, to break forth with noxious viruleuce. Thousands of the disciples of the dominant race living here in the free North are not ashamed to avow Southern sentiments, and profess Southern allegiance, thus proving how sadly men may be debased and beguiled by impure contact. Such mortifying facts naturally lead us to look into the causes of this malign influence, and learn the secret of its success.

It will probably be conceded that the men of the North are intellectually a match for the men a little. of the South. Nature has endowed them with

Southern average. Yet it is undeniable that the Northern man has proved inferior in some material points to the Southern man, and, as the weakest must go to the wall, has yielded to Southern superiority. Again, who can deny that the Northern woman is in all respects a match for her Southern sister?-that she is equal in beauty, grace, refinement, education, taste? Yet is it not most true that the Southern woman everywhere usurps the first social position, and looks down upon the woman of the North! It is not pleasant to admit facts like these, but that they are facts every one's experience will testify. It is so at Washington, and it is so even at our Northern watering-places and hotels. The Southern male and the Southern female not only expect but readily receive the larger share of deterence and attention. And it is just beeause their arrogant claims are met only by tame submission that they have so successfully domineered politically and socially over the people of the North. They have made good their right to rule by successfully imposing their yoke upon an abject people. Their process has been a simple one, but it has been carried out with skill and vigor. They have stood by each other as a foreign nobility stands by its order. They have made much of each other everywhere. No Southern woman has been found so plain or ill-bred as not to receive their preference over the most beautiful and accomplished Northern woman. In a mixed society, if a Southern man spoke, they listened with respect and attention. no matter how foolish his speech; but when a Northern man opened his mouth, however wise his words, it was a signal to go on with the laughing and talking. They were Southerners, forsooth, and the rest of us only Americans or Yankees, and this distinction was insisted on even in foreign lands. As a part of their plan of operations they have set social traps to ensuare Northern politicians, and the Winthrops, Everetts, Fillmores, Hunts, Grangers, Weeds, and many others of that cort-have proved conveniently conservative and meridional, in obedience to social quite as much as political influences. In public life they have been overbearing and dictatorial, and men fit only to rule in bar-rooms have borne supreme sway by the mere force of bluster in either Honse of Congress. Whether there really existed a peculiar charm in the home circle of the Southern gentleman is a problem we cannot decide, but there is no doubt that it seemed charmed to many a Northern man and woman, who under its influence were transformed as if by magic. And

undoubtedly cultivated their powers beyond the

so it has been that both in public and in private life the South has been supreme. Shall we not admit the true reason of this Southern success? Shall we not own that it was due to force of character, to will, determination, and skill, on the one hand, and to an utter want of tone, self-respect, and proper sectional zeal, on the other? Such is the truth. The spirit of domination engendered and nourished on the plantation, amid real slaves, was boldly transplanted to the social circle, and exerted against the Northern men who served the State. Within these few years, certain practical Southern arguments, of the true plantation stamp, have somewhat stiffened the Northern backbone, and we are not so utterly subservient as we have been. Still there is a long interval, in point of tone, dash, pluck. character, between the people of the two sections. We at the North have yet to realize the full extent of our past degradation, and we have yet much to unlearn before we acknowledge, as eatly than we have. men and as citizens, that "Southerner" is not a name to conjure with. We do not even now believe how completely the Southern soul is absorbed in the love of domination. Even so lately as last December, Mr. Seward in addressing the New-Eugland Society, found hope for the Union Senatorial salaries paid by the United States, without taxing the South to raise the money! Politician as he is of long standing, he did not know that, to the Southern mind, posed to the lust of power. As the things which are seen are temporal, while those which are unseen are eternal, so material things stand no chance as against that absorbing sentiment of the Southern soni which knows no middle ground between rule and ruin, and is willing to endure all things rather than yield up dominion. But since that speech was made, even Benjamin and Yulee have given up their comfortable chairs, their eminent posttions, and, save the mark! their mandsome salaries, in obedience to the demands of a passion swollen by long indulgence, and irritated by defeat. Let us not, then, undervalue the South ern character. It pursues its great aim through all difficulties, and literally at all hazards, and pothing but a sense for our own dignity, a sedulous cultivation of self-respect, if we have it not, can ever prevent the yielding, conciliating, trading, deferential North from again falling a prey to the bold, defiant, dictatorial, domineering

#### THE REASON WHY.

South.

The initials appended to the following elever and incisive epistle will be recognized as those of one of the boldest and most bustling Pro-Slavery politicians and letter-writers to be found in this or any other continent:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: The principles of the Republican party present a nording problem to the Southern mind. While they profess ofter how filty to any increase of Slave territory, they seem to be equally determined not to lose a foot of h. While they were ready to nght against the accession of Tense, they are now equally eager to fight against her secession. Of all people, they seem mos-content with Slavery just at it is—they will have no more, no less If it be such an insupportable evil, why are they not willing to part with the whole at once! The only retional enswer is, that not, withstanding all their classor against Slavery, they are nowfiling to give up its lengths. Interest with them is stronger than his manity. They want to hold fast to the South singity for whe they can make out of her. If this be not the case, why not le her take charge of her own destiny, in her own way, in peace

Montgomery, Ala., March 6, 1961. We will endeavor to imitate the brevity of our correspondent. Let us take his questions in their

I. The Republicans are a Union party, and in fact, as now appears, the only sincere one. They "hold in abhorrence all schemes of Disunion, " come from whatever source they may." Besides, has our correspondent ever heard of a nation voluntarily consenting to its own dismomberment and to the diminution of its territory, population, and power ! There are in history, plenty of instances of the voluntary aggrandizement of states, accomplished often at great risks and vast expense, not one of their voluntary decrease and weakening. If the Southern mind cannot under stand this, let it study history and human nature

II. The Union is established by the Condeclined to give him authority to call out volus. at least equal mental faculties, and education has stitution; under that sacred instrument Slav-

ery exists by the authority of various independently of the Federal Government. There the Republicans propose to leave it; but the Revolutionists, of whom our correspondent is an advocate, insist on a total change of the Constitution so that Slavery shall be made to exist by its authority, and go wherever it goes. The Republicans are willing to live in pence with Slavery in the States, and desire to preserve the Union as it is and the Constitution as it is: but the Revolutionists having failed to carry their change of the Constitution at the late election, are now endeavoring to destroy it altogether. This is the whole quarrel." III. No State can quit the Union except by riolently overthrowing or peacefully amending

the Constitution. Its peaceful amen iment the Republicans are ready for; and if South Carolina, or any other Slave State, or if all the Slave States, should desire to leave the Union, and should manifest that desire by the voice of their people, fairly and unmistakably expressed, we will agree to it, and will use whatever influence we may possess with a National Convention-the only competent authority-to secure the peaceful and amicable separation of such States. But the violent overthrow of the Constitution, accompanied by the stealing of forts, mints, and cusom-houses, and by piratical acts of war, cannot be tolerated. It must be resisted to the last extremity. Otherwise, law is a mockery, and anarchy and chaos come again. If the Southern States wish to take charge of their own destiny in peace, why so be it. Only they must not set about it in a warlike, illegal, and subversive manner. And they must let their people fairly vote upon the question, and not cheat and force them into Disunion as they have just done in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

IV. We shall urge that as many Southern States as wish to do so be permitted by a National Convention to withdraw from the Unionamong other reasons, because we wish to explode the nonsense repeated by our correspondent, according to which the Republican States make money out of the Slave States. It is our sober conviction that the truth is entirely the other way, and if the question is ever brought to the test of experience we have no doubt that it will be so demonstrated.

The Express says:

"The Garrisonites and the Oreclevites of the Republican party ents on the Luangeral; [Here follows an extract from The Liberator,

and then The Express adds: ] "The dissolution exists, and Garrison recognises it-in which

-Yet The Express thoroughly knows that "the Garrisonites" were never "of the Republican party"-that Mr. Garrison and his Liberator, have always been bitterly hostile to the Republican party, and never pretended to anything else -that they abuse the Republicans more than they do any other party, and in every possible way show themselves our implacable adversaries All this has been a thousand times shown, and is as notorious as that Jeff. Davis or Wigfall is no Republican. And yet The Express deliberately eccives and misleads its ill-informed renders, hoping thereby to cast odium on the party it most hates and fears! In the same spirit, that and kindred sheets flippantly characterize THE TRIBLER as a "Free-Love" journal, though fully aware that the charge is utterly false, and that no other newspaper in America or in the world has combated Free Love, easy Divorce, and all kindred herestes, more constantly or more earn-

What must be the cause that requires deliber ate and persistent lying for its support! What must be the moral character of the party that, knowing the falsity of such slauderous imputa tions as we have pilloried above, yet encourages and supports the journals that reiterate them?

RHODE ISLAND has two full tickets in the field for her State Election, which takes place on Wednesday, April 3d. The rival candidates

Messrs, Burges and Brown are called Demo-

erats: the residue of the distinctive candidates on the "Conservative" ticket are commended as "anti-Greeley Republicans." The candidates whose names are on both tickets were thus elected last year. Gov. Sprague and the Republican candidates for Congress are the incumbents. We confess to some surprise at finding the name of Wm. W. Hoppin in his present company.

Last Pail, the "Conservative" party can an unpledged Electoral ticket containing the names of four invetorate Clay-Bank-Algerine Whigs and ne'er a Democrat; and the Dorrite, Douglasite Democracy swallowed it as though it had been mother's milk; but there were not enough of them by several thousands. This year, they may do better, if Gov. Sprague will but put out the Conservative each in such generous profusion as was displayed in his behalf a year ago. If he is willing to "go them \$50,000 better," we shall not consider his reflection by any means hopeess. If he did not mean to buy right and left, we judge that he would have declined, since he must know that he has no chance unless he

The Senate at Albany has made the best possible disposition of the Central Park movements, in determining to let matters stand as they are. A bill to abolish the present Commission, and empowering the Supervisors to appoint a new one, is being pressed upon the House. To the objections to the present organization, there is one answer which cannot be gainsayed-the resuit is unqualifiedly satisfactory to the public. It is said that the Commission works inharmo niously, and can do nothing without great difficulty. Perhaps the result has been the better on this account. With or without difficulty, the main purpose of the organization is satisfictorily accomplished. If parties and politicians suffer, they suffer equally on all sides. Let well enough alone.

The Albany Evening Journal says The World has bunted up the following in the columns of THE TRIBUNE of 1854:

"We say most distinctly that we should prefer to belong to a peace loving, art-developing, labor-honoring, God-fearing Con-federacy of twenty millions of freezeen, rather than to a million. tering, war-making, conquest-seeking. Slavery-extending Union of thirty millions, one-sixth of them slaves." -That may be a horrible sentiment; but we

are so blinded that we cannot see it in that light. On the contrary, we deliberately reaffirm Does The Journal remomber its own strong | they prefer to deal with such a Convention rather

editorial leader "No Mere Slave States!" long since 1854? How much has it not well said against receding one inch from the full scope of the Republican platform, when that platform

took ranker ground than it does now? The Journal accuses THE TRIBUNE of a willinguess to see the Union dissolved. On the contrary, we are quite willing to see it reconstructed, if it can be without a surrender or betrayal of Northern hostility to Slavery Extension. But, knowing that Union-saving always implies a surrender of Northern convictions to Slaveholding exaction, we do not choose to lose sleep in behalf of the Union. Valuable as the Union may be or have been, we deem Northern manhood of even greater value.

South Carolina having failed to coerce Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee into following the Palmetto banner, now threatens that those States shall be the first "to smell Southern pow-'der and taste Southern steel" in the victorions march of Jeff. Davis on his way to conquer and annex the Continent. The Charleston Courier thus expresses it:

"The Horder States, whose position is almost necessarily de. olded by Virginia, have lost the opportunity of deciding the Issue of Union or Disunion. It is now too late for them to discuss that estion, which is decided for Disunion by the inexorable logi-

torial privilege of leviding whether Distution shall be pessential or forceful. They will soon love the opportunity of exerting any duence in the question beyond the poor privilege of furnishing e battle-fields and foreging for opposing armies, and of being prossed into reluctant service and action by the prevailing force

"No army of hireling myrmidens can or shall ever reach a outliern State, if determination and resolute authoroids of covern it by carrying the war beyond our borders. Such a merenent would be strictly defensive, according to all rules of

The Kentucky and Tennessee boys had better get ready, or they may find themselves flogged before they know it.

The Boston Courier-the ablest and the bitterest anti-Republican journal printed east of usthus fairly speaks of our Postmaster-General: "The Hon. Montgomery Blair, the newly-appointed

Postmaster-General, was born in the State of Konneky, but removed, in his youth, with the other met pers of his family, to the City of Washington in 1829, the first year of Gen. Jackson's Administration. His father, the Hon. Francis P. Blair, was the founder of The Globe newspaper in Washington; one of its first proprietors, and, during the entire Administrations of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Harrison, and President Tyler, its sole editor. He is a man eminently distinguished for his talents, learning, political sugacity and integrity of character. As an editor, perhaps, we have never had in the country his superior, in the general management of a political journal. He was an intimate friend of Cen. Jackson, and probably more rusted by the old here of the Hermitage than any

" His son, the present Postmaster-General, inherits argely his father's talents and sagneity. He has been most faithfully educated, first at West Point, and then s a lawyer. He was placed upon the Bench in the Sinte of Missouri, at a very early age in life, where he acquitted himself as a Judge with great ability. Subequently he received, from President Pierce, the appointent of United States Attorney for the Court of Claims. han which a more laborious position cannot be found n any of the Departments of the Government. Thouands will bear willing testimony to the ready learning, be great ability, and the persevering and untiring industry which Judge Blair brought to bear in the disarge of the duties of that responsible office.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist in his arry, as to his political tendencies and affinities, all who have made the acquaintance of Judge Blair will scord to him talents of the first order, profound learning as a Jurist, the most energetic industry and persupeter entirely without reproach. "Judge Blair is an eider brother of the Representa-

ive in Congress from the State of Missouri, the Hou. F. P. Blair, jr., and bis wife-a lady of rare accomlishments-is a daughter of the late Hon. Levi Wood-

The political philosophy which underlies the Secession movement is well expressed by the late Mr. T. S. Gourdin of Florida, editor of The Southern Confederacy, one of the ablest writers of the new nation:

new era in divilibation has ecommenced—an era in which, if we hope to gain the respect of the divilibed world, we must aband egus, and teach the doctrine of the diversity of the races, and the supermacy of the Angle-Sanor race over all others. We must take the ground never dreamed of by the men of '56, the African Slavery is right in itself, sad, therefore, should be preserved. African Slavery is either morally right, so it is morally wrong. If wrong, no excuse will suffice, in the eyes of the world in which we live, were, are, and will be right, yesterlay to day, and forever. Eartily legislators may change their law the emergencies of the times-for they are fallible; b the Almighty-' that great being whom the heaven of heave cannot contain -never. If, therefore, we, after due investiga-tion of the subject, housely come to the conclusion that S averabolish it at ones, without regard to cost. There can be no such thing as a "necessary ess." Evil is the misapplication or percer-sion of what is good. But if, on the other hand, we believe Slavery to be morally right, and, in addition therete, had it to ir interest to keep up the institution, let us be manly enough to our inferest to seen up the instruction, on its se many enough to maintain our principles in oppedition to the rest of the world. But, for God's sake, and the sake of consistency, do not int us form a Union for the express purpose of maintaining and propa-gating African Slavery, and then, as the Southern Congress has gating African sorters by emacting a constitutional provision aboutabing the African slave-trade. The opening of the African slave-trade is a more question of expediency to be determined by legislative enactment hereafter, but not by a constitutional pro-

The fact of the matter is this: All these erroneous ideas of scenters of the Revolution. We blame them not for the lices which they entertained; we honor them for the valis manner in which they contended for what they believed to the truth. But, it does not follow that because our apprenter tertained, fought, and bled for certain principles, we, their secondants, should be compelled to entertain, highly and bleed for of thinking and acting for themselves without : erd to the opinions of their forefathers. We, their descendant in the same privilege."

This is all fair and above-board. Having un dertaken to destroy the Constitution formed by the men of the Revolution, it only proves the consistency and good sense of the Southern leaders that they should throw overboard the principles of Democracy, and all the ideas of th rights of man which have hitherto been cherished and defended by the American people.

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election Monday, April 1. The rival candidates for the principal offices are as follows:

Lt. Governor	Wm. A. Buckingbeut, Benj. Douglas. Iss. H. Trumbell. L. W. Cutter. Erra Dean.	Ang G. Hasard. N. B. Stephens. Horace Taylor. T. F. C. Kingsbury. Alvie P. Hyde.
Congress, Dist, L	Dwight Locula  John Woodruff.  Alfred A. Burnham.  Orrig S. Forry.	Jernes E. English. Rufes L. Baker.
[The Republic Congress are the	an caudidates 10	r Governor and

NORTH CAROLINA has chosen so large a maority of Unionists to her proposed Constitutional Convention that the anti-Secessionists are rather boping that the Convention has been carried, as

than with the present Breckieridge Legislature The Raleigh Standard of the 3th nayer The liability Standard of the Rh says:

"Our table in another column will show that the Unionists have carried the State Convention by a large majority. The vote for and against Convention is very close. The majority thus far for Convention is 1,519. We still incline to thirst that the people have authorized the Convention by a small majority, but the official vote will be necessary to determine the result. If the Convention should be called, it will probably assemble about the 29th or 25th of March."

New-Hampsting holds her State Election to

day. The leading candidates are as follows: Gay. The results character are no non-weat Republican.

Generator. Nathanisi S. Heery.

Radiroad Com. J. T. P. Hant.

Congress, Dat L. Gilman Marsten.

Congress, Dat 2. Edward C. Rollins.

Congress, Dat 3. Thomas M. Edwards.

William Burns. Judge Bell was of old a Whig; the rest of the

### THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Opposition candidates call themselves Dem

From Washington. Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribun

WASHINGTON, Monday, March W. 1801. SECESSION IN THE BORDER STATES. The developments of the last few days indicate

clearly that the Secession movement in the Ber

der Slave States is dead for the present. COLLECTOR OF BOSTON, ETC. Mr. Goodrich was nominated Collector of

Boston to-day, Mr. Tuck for Naval Officer, and Mr. Phillips Collector at Salem. J. S. P. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. Notwithstanding the newspaper reports, the New-York appointments have not been deternined, and may not be before the close of this

week. The appointment of Hiram Barney as Collector, was foreshadowed when Mr. Chase as one of the Cabinet was announced. THE RUSSELL INDICTMENT. The indictment against Mr. Russell was quashed o-day, upon a case made up before the Judge of the Criminal Court, on an admitted state of

mittee of Investigation was part. His counsel pleaded the act of 1857, which exempts witnesses before Committees from prosecution concerning the matter about which may have testified. OHIO DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP. Robert Paine was confirmed District-Attorney

facts, of which the report of the Special Com-

for Northern Ohio. THE DEPARTMENTS. Mr. Cameron entered upon the duties of Sec. retary of War this morning.

All the Departments were again thronged, though Mr. Chase closed his doors resolutely at an early hour, considering the public business of more importance than the claims of office-seekers, however patriotic they might be.

RESIGNATION OF COMMODORE STEWART. Commodore Steward has tendered his regions tion as the Flag Officer of the Navy. He takes occasion to review the proceedings of the memorable board which dismissed him, with much feeling and effect. Of course, the resignation will not be accepted, and the Semetary will doubtless make it the occasion of a complimentary request for his continuance in the service. When Mr. Buchanan came into office, he proposed to retire, and assigned nearly similar reaons to those which are now

APPOINTMENTS. A large number of minor Postmasters were appointed to-day, upon the nominations of the members representing the different Congressional districts, and several nominations were made out in cases originating with the President, but could not be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Littlejohn has been nominated Consul at Liverpool; Mr. Goodrich, Collector of Bostons Mr. McClelland, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Mr. Williams, Judge of Kausas; Mr. Dale, Commissioner of Iudian Affairs; and several Postmasters in the North-West have been appointed, and army promotions made. The sons of John W. Forney and Captain Golsborough have been nominated for Lieutenants of the Ma-

THE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

It is yet uncertain how long the Senate may be detained here. The President is yet unable to express any decided opinion, because events may occur to affect it. When consulted upon the subject, last night, he named a formigh longer, as probable, without being positive. THE EXPULSION OF WIGFALL.

Mr. Foster's speech, justifying his resolution

or the expulsion of Mr. Wigiall, made a very favorable impression on the Senate for its manliness, candor and decision. Even his opponent admitted the fairness of the positions he assumed, and the public reasons which influenced his ac-Mr. Chagman's attempt to break the force of

this movement, by declaring that Texas was not represented on the floor, in consequence of the net of Secession, and, therefore, there were ne Senators to expel, only exposed the conduct of Mr. Wiefall more offensively, because his presence and participation outraged the body if be was not a member in his own estimation. Mr. Mason's reasons, extenuating his course, were lame or impotent, but in keeping with the

effort of Mr. Clingman to justify the conduct of Mr. Wigfall in acting as the Senator of a Gorernment to which he disavowed all allegiance. An Executive session out off further discussion. The Republicans held a caucus, subsequently, n regard to Mr. Foster's resolution, and referred to a Special Committee, of which Mr. Sim-

mens is Chairman. They will probably report in favor of referring it to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Foster acted without consultation. THE CHARLESTON REVENUE.

It is proposed to station a vessel of war outde of Charleston Harbor to collect the revenue.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, March 11, 1961. The Criminal Court to-day discharged William H. Russell, who was indicted in connection with the sh struction of the Indian Trust Bonds. This judicit ourse was in accordance with the law of 1877, which exempts we nesses before Investigating Committee from trial-Mr. Russell having appeared as such to fore that of the House on the subject of those Ex-Secretary Ployd to-day gave \$10,000 recurity for

his appearance at Court.

An official disputch was received from Montgon this morning, instructing, Messes. Cowford and For syth to at once enter upon the business of negotiation with the Administration, without waiting for their co Commissioner, Roman.
The Cumberland and Pocabontas have, see

official advices, left Vera Cruz for Norfolk. The Pow hatan is on her way to New-York. The Mace is the only vessel left at Yora Cruz.

The Senate in Excentive Session to-day, con Robert Paine, District Attorney for the Norther trict of Ohio. The President also pent in nomin